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By M. MACLEAN.

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### AGRICULTURAL.

From the Crescent City. AGRICULTURE LIFE.

In antique times the labors of husbandry were real. There was little romance about them, save that which lives attendant on a healthy, honest profession. In the old republic when luxury began to creep in to sap their foundations, and the arts rose up, as it to light with a false glory the dissoluteness and enervation around, the romance of poetry and the sentiments of hollow feeling also began to clothe the aspect of life in the country in gorgeous and glistening hues. The Bucolics of Virgil—the Odes of Horace, Juvenal and Martial, did much to entice men back to the only healthy state: employment in tilling the earth; yet so vivid were their representations—so specious their logic—so sweet their productions, that many a man took the plough in a spirit of great trust, came back dejected and disappointed to the glare—and bad atmosphere of city life. If you look history through you will find that the poets of all debauched ages, have dwelt most fondly upon the charms of the country—and the greater portion of their readers, and nearly all their fame, have lived and been originated in cities.

By "charms of the country," we do not mean the occupations of the country, nor perhaps would they have thought so, had they composed their sonnets as Burns oftendid, at the tail of the plough and in the steam of the furrow; but their readers so understood them, and an injurious reaction was the consequence. No poet who dreams in his verses of rock and shaded dell—of moonlight and lapsing waters, can refer to aught else than such in the country, but when he comes to associate the lowing of herds—the creak of the wagon—the sounds of the hay time and the joys of the harvest; he invests the scene with a romance which the labor attendant does not justify. It is too common in our own times, to direct the attention of men from the city life to that of the country, by these beautiful, yet one-sided views; and the same reaction is the consequence, which we noted above. It is very pleasant, that "whistle of the plough boy," but not when you whistle at the plough yourself—pleasant it is to hear the lowing of cattle, when you are not liable to fodder them the coming winter, in snow three feet deep. The songs of the hay-time are pleasant when you can sit under an apple tree—not amenable to the labor of the scythe—and the sports of harvest are quite attractive when you have only to kiss the girls at husking-time, instead of knowing that after a year's hard work in all weathers, you have just "made both ends meet," and a "mighty little" over.

Still we recommend a country life—not because it is poetic, but because it is productive of healthy feeling, and brings laudable results to honest efforts. It is distinguished from life in a city, by charms that every reflecting and moral man can easily consider for himself—by a tone of heart more satisfactory—by years blessed with competence, and not gaudied by wealth—by leisure for contemplating the Great Author,—as the magic changes of nature occur; and by the chance of raising children of sound body, and minds directed toward usefulness.

Those who think that farmers should be Philemons, and their wives and daughters Phobes and Cloes, make a great mistake; and nothing is more disgusting than to see a husbandman who in his toil thinks constantly of his plough to see if no "deputation from the city" is coming to call him to office. There are many such, and they are a scandal to agricultural life, and to the farmer's profession. We look upon agriculture as the best heritage (except Revelation) from God to man. Who embraces it as a means of existence, ennobles himself. Farmers are the "salt of the earth"—anti-septics to the putrifying atmosphere of the city—the purifiers of hollow and heartless life; they are leaven which, would we take counsel of their sphere and duties, would straightway leaven the whole lump.

The present disorganized and distressful times are leading thousands of men who have clung as if for dear life to the counting-room and the professional office, to turn a serious attention to life in the country—to hard work. We have within ten days, heard as many men lament that they were not bred farmers. For

the middle-aged of the present generation no hope of reform is left, but the young are in a way to be safe, will present only a reflection that the mechanic is as respectable as the lawyer, and the planter as noble as the merchant. Above all, let every farmer destine his children to be farmers and the wives of farmers.

### PEAT COMPOST.

According to the statement of Messrs. Phinney and Haggerston, as contained in the Report on the Geographical and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island, by Dr. C. T. Jackson, a compost made of three parts of peat and one of stable manure, is equal in value to its bulk of clean stable dung, and is more permanent in its effects.

Dr. Jackson deems it essential that animal matters of some kind should be mixed with the peat, to aid the decomposition and produce the requisite gasses. Lime decomposes the peat, neutralizes the acids, and disengages the acids, and disengages the ammonia. The peat absorbs the ammonia, and becomes in part soluble in water. The soluble matter, according to Dr. Jackson, is the apocrenate of ammonia; crenate of ammonia, and crenate of lime being also dissolved. With an excess of animal matter and lime, free carbonate of ammonia is formed.

The peat should be laid down in layers with barn-yard manure, night soil, dead fish, or any other animal matter, and then each layer strewed with lime. In Dr. Jackson's report, he has presented highly valuable results from the use of this compost, which deserves the attention of every agriculturist. He gives the following details of the manner in which the compost was prepared upon the farm of Mr. Sanford, near the village of Wickford in North Kingston. "In the corner of the field a cleared and level spot was rolled down smooth and hard, and the swamp muck was spread upon it, forming a bed eight feet wide, about fifteen or twenty feet long, and nine inches thick. For every wagon load of the muck one barrel of fish was added, and the fish were spread on the surface of the muck, and allowed to become putrescent. The moment they began to decompose, he again covered them with peat, and a renewed layer of fish was spread and covered in the same manner. The fermentation was allowed to proceed for two or three weeks, when the compost was found to become fit for the land. To this he was advised to add lime in the proportion of one cask to each load of compost early in the spring, which it was supposed would complete the decomposition in two or three weeks. Such a heap should be rounded up and covered, so as to prevent the rain washing out the valuable salts, that form in it. And in case of the escape of much ammonia, more swamp muck or peat should be spread upon the heap, for the purpose of absorbing it." Dr. Jackson is of opinion that the phosphoric acid of the peat and animal matter would convert the lime into a phosphate, and thus approximate it very closely to bone manure.—Report, p. 170.

Any refuse animal matter can be, of course, employed in a similar manner. "The carcasses of a dead horse, which are often suffered to rot in the air by the way, may be employed in a similar manner, in decomposing 20 tons of peat earth, and transforming it into the most enriching manure."—Young's Letters of Agriculture, Letter 25 p. 238.

Night soil may be composted with peat with great advantage, sufficient lime being added to deprive it of odor; large quantities of ammonia are given off and absorbed.

Appended to Dr. Jackson's report will be found a letter from E. Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, well known as one of the most skillful agriculturists on the reclaiming of peat as manure.—Irrig.

In a Report on a Re-examination of the Geology of Massachusetts, 1834. Dr. Dana particularly notices the evolution of ammonia from fermenting dung, and supposes that the ammonia combines with lime to form a soluble compound. See Notes to page 33 of the Report.

Night Soil. The quantity of night soil collected and removed from the city of Boston annually, is about four hundred thousand square feet. It is used by cultivators in the immediate vicinity, being composted with soil, lime, peat, &c. Large quantities of animal matter from slaughter-houses, and other sources, are also made use of. The heaps are left exposed, uncovered to the air, and the value of the compost is consequently greatly diminished. See page 183.

### GATHERING AND PRESERVING APPLES.

Various theories have been offered for preserving apples in a sound state for winter use, or for distant voyages. Some have proposed gathering the fruit before it is ripe, and drying it on floors before it is up; this has been tried; the apples lose all their flavor, and keep no better than by any more less troublesome modes. Dr. Noah Webster recommends that they should be put down between layers of sand which has been dried by the heat of summer.—This is without doubt an excellent mode, as it excludes the air, and absorbs the moisture, and must be useful when apples are to be shipped to a warm climate.

Chopped up straw has also been highly recommended to be placed between the

layers of fruit; but I have noticed that straw from the perspiration it imbibes, becomes musty, and may probably do more hurt than good. When apples are to be exported, it has been recommended that each be separately wrapped in coarse paper, in the manner oranges and lemons are usually put up. This is, without doubt, an excellent mode. And Mr. Loudon has recommended that apples destined for Europe, should be packed between layers of grain.

Great quantities of fine fruit are raised in the vicinity of Boston, and put up for winter use, for the markets, and for exportation. The following is the mode almost universally adopted by the most experienced; and by this mode apples, under very unfavorable circumstances, are frequently preserved in a sound state, or not one in fifty defective, for a period of seven or eight months. The fruit is suffered to hang on the tree to as late a period as possible in October, or till hard frosts have loosened the stalk, and are in immediate danger of being blown down by high winds; such as have already fallen are carefully gathered and inspected, and the best are kept for early winter. They are carefully gathered from the tree by hand, and as carefully laid in baskets. New, tight, well-seasoned flour barrels from bakers, are usually preferred; the barrels, being filled, are cautiously lowered into the barrels and reversed. The barrels, being quite filled, are gently shaken and the head is gently pressed down to its place and secured.

It is observed that this pressure never causes them to rot next the head, and is necessary, as they are never allowed to rattle in moving. No soft straw or shavings are admitted at the ends; it causes mustiness and decay. They are next carefully placed in wagons, and removed on the bulge, and laid in courses in a cool, airy situation, on the north side of buildings, near the cellar, protected by a covering on the top, of boards so placed as to defend them from the sun and rain while the air is not excluded at the sides. A chill does not injure them; it is no dis-service; when extreme cold weather comes on, and they are in immediate danger of being frozen, whether by night or day, they are carefully rolled into a cool, airy, dry cellar, with openings on the north side, that the cold air may have free access; they are laid in tiers, and the cellar is in due time closed and rendered secure from frost. The barrels are never tumbled or placed on the head.

Apples keep best when grown in dry seasons, and on dry soils. If fruit is gathered late, and according to the above directions, repacking is unnecessary; it is even ruinous, and should on no occasion be practised till the barrel is opened for use. It has been fully tried.

When apples are to be exported, Mr. Cobbet has recommended that they should be possible, be carried on deck; otherwise between decks. Between decks is the place, and in the most dry, cool, and airy part.—Kendrick's New Orchardist.

### From the Farmer's Cabinet.

#### SHOEING THE HORSE.

Mr. Editor.—The remark of your correspondent at page 318 of your number for May, "That many of us, farmers, use the words of our laborers," reminds me of a mode adopted in the shoeing of the horse, which I once witnessed, and which is, I believe, of importance sufficient to deserve notice in the pages of your valuable and very interesting work. It occurred at the town of Croydon, near London, which is known as the centre of stag hunt, so well attended by the whole country around, and especially by the high-bred bloods of London; and where may be seen a field of the best horses in the whole world—many of them worth their five or seven thousand dollars.

As I once passed through this town, one of my horses' shoes became loose, and I went to the shop of a smith named Lovelace, to get it fastened; the shoe was nearly new, and had become loose in consequence of the nails having drawn out of the hoof, although they had been clinched in the manner universally practiced. The smith remarked that all the other shoes were loose, and would soon drop off, when I requested him to take them off and replace them; and then did I perceive the different mode which he adopted for fixing them, which I will here detail. As fast as he drove the nails, he merely bent the points down to the hoof without, as is customary, twisting them off with the pincers; these he then drove home, clinching them against a heavy pair of pincers, which were not made very sharp; and after this had been very carefully done, he twisted off each nail as close as possible to the hoof; the pincers being dull, the nail would hold, so as to get a perfect twist round before it separated. These twists were then beaten close into the hoof and filed smooth, but not deep, or with the view to rasp off the twist of the nail. "Oh ho!" said I, "I have learnt a lesson in horse-shoeing." "Yes," said he, "and a valuable one; if I were ever to lose a single shoe in a long day's hunt, I should have to shut up my shop; my business is to shoe the horses belonging to the hunt, and the loss of a shoe would be the probable ruin of a horse worth, perhaps, a thousand pounds; but I never am fearful of an accident."

"Simply, because you drive home and

clinch the nails before you twist them off," said I.—"Yes," replied he, "by which I secure a rivet, as well as a clinch." The thing was as clear as the light of day, and I have several times endeavored to make our shoeing-smiths understand it, but they cannot see the advantage it would be to themselves, and guess, therefore, it would never do in these parts; but if my brother farmers cannot see how it works with half an eye, and have not the resolution to get it up into practice, they ought to see the shoes drop from the feet of their horses daily, as I was once accustomed to do. Now, let any one take up an old horse-shoe at any of the smiths' shops on the road, and examine the clinch of the nails which have drawn out of the hoof, and he will soon perceive how the twisting operates. In short, if the nails are driven home before twisting off, and the rivet formed by the twist be not afterwards removed by the rasp, I should be glad to be told how the shoe is to come off at all, unless by first cutting out the twist. I am, sir, a constant reader of the Cabinet, and one who has benefited many dollars by the various hints which have been given in its pages. J. S.

Amongst which, perhaps, no one has appeared of more value to our practical readers than that here presented. Will our correspondent accept thanks for his very interesting "hint," which is given in the true spirit of reciprocity?—Ed.

"OATS.—A writer in the Maine Farmer says that ten or more successive crops of oats may be taken from the same ground, if the stubble is ploughed in in the fall without manure, and that the crop will increase from such a course."

[We once saw a lot in this town cultivated for three successive years as follows: In the spring it was sown in oats; when the oats were cut off the stubble was turned under and corn planted. In the fall the corn was cut down at the ground and gathered as food for cattle. Still each successive crop of oats was manifestly better than the preceding, the oat stubble, grass and corn roots, being the only manure which it received.—Ed.]

### SANDY SOILS.

The Editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman being called on for his advice on the treatment of sandy soils that will hold manure, recommends the application of ten cords of clay, or five cords of leached ashes, to the acre; the coating of clay, if it can be had conveniently, to be put on some time in autumn. But there is no crop he says so appropriate to light, sandy soils as buckwheat.

"This is quite as sure a crop as any of the English grains, and our poorest lands will produce it. In Virginia and in New York this grain succeeds well—even the worn out soils of the Ancient Dominion that will yield but five bushels of corn per acre will give double that quantity and value of buckwheat, and at less than half the expense."

"This is a summer grain and it will not impoverish a poor soil. But turning in one crop in June and sowing another on the furrow, to be harvested, a poor soil will improve from year to year, and 20 to 30 bushels may be counted on as an average yield. We have thousands of such lands in Massachusetts which would lie idle. Buckwheat usually commands \$1 25 to \$1 50 per bushel every spring though no money is ready to buy it in autumn. But it may be used by every farmer at home, and a bushel of it is worth more for hogs and for hens than a bushel of corn."

"Buckwheat should be sown in the latter part of June; some farmers sow as late as July 4th.—When a field is kept for the buckwheat the scattering seeds of the previous year will sometimes be sufficient without sowing any in June. One bushel per acre will be sufficient where there is no seed in the ground; half a bushel is the usual quantity in other cases."

"The buckwheat may be saved for the grain, or it may be ploughed in when full in blossom to enrich the soil, and grass seed may be sown on the same ground in August, with or without other manure."

Sorrel, he says, never raises its head where Buckwheat is sown. If the land is naturally too light and porous for grass, keep it for Buckwheat from year to year, and the sorrel will never be troublesome. This product will grow and spread sufficiently even on poor land to smother all other plants on sandy loams.—So. Planter.

### From the Southern Planter.

#### CORN.

There is no one subject in agriculture that is more peculiarly interesting to us than the cultivation of Indian corn. In the first place, it is the national crop; in the second, it bears with it a species of romance, as being intimately connected with that race upon whom only the sacred hand of antiquity has yet impressed the stamp of poetry in this new world; but thirdly, and chiefly, because it is believed to be the most valuable vegetable growth, take it all in all, cultivated by the hand of man. I do not believe either that our savage predecessors, or our tobacco making ancestors, ever brought the cultivation of this noble vegetable to perfection. I am very sure that the system of neither the one nor the other was of the character best adapted to the present state of our soil. Neglected, as to a certain extent, this valuable crop now is, still in point of profit, it need not shrink from a comparison with either of its haughty rivals, wheat, or tobacco. Facts and experience, which settle the claims of high and low, will prove the corn growing to be as independent and prosperous as any other interest in the State. But it is my settled conviction, that a thorough examination into its nature and character would induce an improvement in its cultivation, that would place this vegetable of indigenous growth upon a

much more elevated position than it even now occupies. It is very true that thousands of intelligent farmers have been for hundreds of years cultivating this simple crop, and it would seem wonderful that there should be any thing yet to learn about it; but that no fixed principles have been as yet established, is vouched by the fact that there are still as many opinions about the simplest points in its management, as there are different cultivators. That this variety of opinion exists, arises, I believe, from the fact, that until the late establishment of agricultural papers, men ploughed, sowed, and reaped, without thinking at all; at any rate, without receiving from each other the advantages of their mutual observations. Until within the last ten or twelve years, the darkness of the middle ages covered the agricultural history of America. Indeed, it was not until our exhausted soils forced us to bring mind to the assistance of matter, that our farmers began to think at all, and it was not until the general establishment of a medium of communication, that any thing but the wildest guesses, founded upon the losses fact, occupied the cultivators of the earth. Mortifying as this picture of ignorance may be to many of your older readers, it is nevertheless true, and when they reflect, how they themselves were in former days immersed, soil and body, in politics, they will be forced to concede that the science of agriculture found little space in the minds of their contemporaries.

But, thanks to the good sense of our deep-thinking, practical people, as the stern necessity of an exhausted soil demanded a different course of conduct, they have lately begun to investigate the secrets of the great business in which they are employed, and hence it is, that although we have been cultivating corn for hundreds of years, we are now just upon the threshold of discovery with respect to its nature and character.

These remarks, which I hope, if not very flattering, will not prove very tedious, have been elicited by reading an excellent essay on the subject in the "Southern Agriculturist" from the pen of Dr. L. R. Sams, of South Carolina.

Dr. Sams, as the result of several investigations upon the roots of corn, found them to consist chiefly of perpendicular roots, from which numerous smaller ones proceeded horizontally. The depth, number, and proportion, of the perpendicular roots, the Doctor found to depend very much upon the nature of the soil in which they grew. In a very light, sandy soil, incumbent on a loose subsoil, he found an average of twenty-five perpendicular roots, from three and a half to four feet long. The size and extent of the lateral roots he found to depend upon the moisture of the surface soils. In a poor soil, of a dry season, they did not exceed two or three inches in length, while many were much shorter; on the other hand, in a rich moist soil, these lateral roots were very much increased, not only in numbers, but in all their dimensions, a large proportion of them extending from one to two feet or more from the stalk.

On a close, heavy soil, based on a stiff subsoil, the perpendicular roots were found more numerous, but shorter, reaching an average depth of only two feet. The horizontal roots, though of smaller diameter than the perpendicular, were so much more developed than in the former case, especially when favored by a moist and mellow soil, as to traverse and occupy the entire intervals (a space of five feet) between the rows.

The practical deductions that Dr. Sams draws from these facts, are, that if the soil is made rich and mellow to a considerable depth, the perpendicular roots will naturally penetrate to that depth, and as he found that the extension of the side roots along the surface was chiefly a substitute of nature for the obstruction of the perpendicular roots, he concludes, that whenever free passage is afforded the latter through rich ground, that this plant will be furnished by these means with food and moisture, even during a drought; when the lateral or surface roots, that would otherwise supply their place, would be entirely parched and killed. Again, where a free descent is afforded through a mellow soil, the roots will be found all most wholly within a circle of two feet, of which the stalk is the centre; consequently, present economy would recommend the application of manure within that space. On the contrary, where, from the nature of the subsoil, the support is derived from the horizontal roots, the application of manure in the hill would fail to furnish the roots that had extended beyond its influence with their food at the most critical period of the plant, viz: the filling of the ear. Firing, Dr. Sams considers, as nothing more than a failure of a supply of food and moisture to this most succulent and sappy of the vegetable tribe; and else planting leads to this fatal consequence, only, because, in our usual mode of cultivation, the plant is dependent on a supply of food and moisture on its lateral roots, which can only find a sufficient supply for one stalk within a given space.

One thing is certain, that very large crops can only be obtained by close planting, and it is a great desideratum to know how that can be effected without the danger of firing, that usually attends it in this region.

It is only by a strict examination into facts with all their attendant circumstances, such as the world is indebted to Dr. Sams for, that any correct or philosophical conclusions can be arrived at.—He may possibly have erred in the inferences he has drawn, but the agricultural community are at least indebted to him for the communication of the interesting facts he has observed.

Yours, with the best wishes for the success of your useful and practical paper,

A CORN GROWER.

### From the Southern Planter.

#### CHARCOAL.

This substance is attracting great attention as a fertilizer, and we make the following extracts from a paper published in the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, by Mr. J. M. Hepburn:

"In the neighborhood in which I live there are a great many hearths of coal pits, as they are called; places where wood has been piled, and burned into charcoal, scattered about the country.

I have invariably observed, that upon these hearths, in the course of a few years, a luxurious coat of grass made its appearance, when all around in the vicinity scarcely a blade of grass could be found, and what there was found out of the coal hearth was sickly and dwarfish. This was so well known that in the heat of summer, when the pasture in other places was dried and withered by the summer drought, it was a common practice to drive the cattle to the 'coalings,' as they are called, sure that they would there obtain food. During the last autumn, business called me into Hartford county, in Maryland.—While there, I was surprised at the exceedingly luxuriant growth of a crop of grain but lately sowed into a field, on Deer creek, and also at the very peculiar appearance of the soil. The soil upon which the grain was growing had a remarkably dark appearance, and appeared to be so mellow and friable as nearly to bury the foot at every step, and although it lay very level did not appear to the touch to be so; not as the soil in the other fields around it on the same level. My attention was excited by what I saw, and I inquired if the field had not been covered with charcoal, and was told that it had been. I inquired when it was done, and was told it had been spread upon it more than twenty years ago!! I then asked what was the general quality of the crops raised upon it, and I was told that they were invariably fine, both as to quantity and quality. The person who lived upon the property informed me that he had repeatedly hauled the soil from that field and spread it upon the surrounding fields, and he could, for years, or in fact from the time he spread it there to the present day, always see, by the growth upon these places, exactly where he had put it!!

"I had for some time past had my attention directed to the subject, but here I found it fully developed to my full satisfaction.

"When I returned home, I made it the subject of conversation frequently with the farmers in our neighborhood, and from one of them I learned that when he lived in Chester county, Pennsylvania, with his father, a part of their farm became worn out and unproductive. It was abandoned several years, and in the mean time many coal pits had been formed upon several of the old fields, by drawing the wood there to burn into coal, that had been cut in the adjoining timber lands. After some time they again put those fields under tillage, and he states that wherever a coal hearth had been left, there the crop of grain and the growth of grass was equal, if not superior, to that which grew upon any of their most productive fields. Another case of the application of charcoal I have found in this neighborhood was made by a gentleman in the iron-business to his meadow, near the coal house. He had a large quantity of the coal that had become too fine to be used in the furnace; he did not know exactly what to do with it, it was in the way, and he concluded, as the easiest way to dispose of it, to haul it out and spread it upon the grass land. He spread it late in the fall, and for many years he informed me he observed the most astonishing effect produced upon his field of grass. The quantity was nearly double, and the effect continued as long as he owned the property, which was at least ten years; so he informs me.

"From what I can see of its effect, where a large quantity is left upon the ground, as for instance, in the centre of the hearth, it takes a considerable time for it to acquire a sufficient degree of moisture to penetrate to the bottom, and until it has acquired that degree of moisture nothing will grow there. Around the outer edges of the circle where it is thrown upon the ground it is soon saturated with moisture, and vegetation is soon facilitated, and goes on rapidly. I should judge, from this, that when about to be applied to land the coal should be ground fine, and then thoroughly wetted and sown or spread with a lime spreader over the surface of the soil. From the circumstance of its being easily powdered or mashed up, I should suppose that the process would be very easily effected by mashing a floor of plank, say circular, and procuring a good sized stone, to be affixed by a shaft to an upright post, throw the coal into the circular planked way, and attach a horse to the shaft passing through the stone, and drive him round, carrying the stone, in its passage, over the coals. A very simple and easy process, precisely similar to the old-fashioned way of grinding or breaking up bark, practiced by the tanners, previous to the invention of the cast iron mill now in use. The cost of covering an acre would be trifling, and if it produced no other effect than that of forming a permanent vegetable basis in the soil, for lime to act upon, it appears to me it would well repay a greater amount of labor and expense than would be necessary to try it.

"I have just been made acquainted with another result of the application of charcoal to arable land, that if general, from its application, will induce its use by every one who can procure it at a reasonable price: that is, wherever charcoal has been applied rust never affects the growing crop of wheat!! My friend who has communicated this fact to me states, that he has observed it particularly, and when the field generally has been 'struck with rust,' as it is called, those places where he had applied the charcoal invariably escaped.

J. H. HEPBURN.

Jersey Shore, Lyncoming Co., Pa."

### CEMENT.

In the New England Farmer, Vol. 12, No. 3, p. 21, we find the following statement: "The late conquest of Algiers, by the French, has made known a new cement used in the public works in that city. It is composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay, and one of sand. This composition, called by the Moors, *Fehbi*, being again mixed with oil, resists the inclemencies of the weather better than marble itself."

Mr. Dorr, of Roxbury, called upon us, a few days ago, to look up the above article in our back volumes, and stated that he used it cement made according to the above directions, around the window casings of a stone-house he was building about the time this article appeared, and it has proved as good as the statement represents. It